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LITTLE CHANGE IN RUNS

Record of First Two Weeks in February Shows Decline of Less Than 1000 Barrels a Day in Quantity of Oil Handled by Mid-Continent Pipe Lines—A Falling Off in Daily Output of Glenn Pool in Thirty Days Estimated at 15,000 Barrels, But Construction of Tankage Goes On Unabated—Much Interest in Prospective Legislature—Features of the Anthony Bill.

TULSA, OKLA., FEB. 17.—(Special.) Pipe line runs for the first fourteen days of February show an increase over the January record for the same period. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company averaged 93,442 barrels, the Gulf Pipe Line Company 18,000 barrels, and The Texas Company 15,000 barrels a day, from February 1 to 14, inclusive. The total quantity run averaged 126,442 barrels a day, as against 123,356 barrels a day during the first two weeks of January. The daily average for the entire month of January was 127,027 barrels. The Prairie's deliveries from February 1 to 14 averaged 74,465 barrels, as against 72,392 barrels a day in the corresponding period in January. The quantity tanked by this company during the first two weeks of February averaged 18,977 barrels a day, as against 14,964 barrels a day during the first two weeks of January. The runs from the Glenn pool by the three pipe lines are averaging about 53,000 barrels a day, being about the same as last month's average.

BUILDING EARTHEN STORAGE.

The end of constructing storage for producers' oil in the Glenn field is not yet in sight. The Keystone Oil Company has just completed a ground reservoir with capacity of 75,000 barrels which is now being filled. Argue & Compton have let a contract to H. R. Ketchum for one that will hold 150,000 barrels. It will be 340 feet long by 203 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The Laurel Oil & Gas Company is at work on one that will have a capacity of 150,000 barrels. The Heywood Company is building a small one to accommodate about 20,000 barrels. The Reese Oil Company has let a contract for three 55,000-barrel steel tanks to take care of its heavy production in section 5.

DECLINE IN GLENN FIELD PRODUCTION

Those who are closely watching the situation are impressed with the rapid decline in production of the Glenn pool wells this month. The net falling off in daily output in January was something more than 15,000 barrels. It will be more than that in February and the daily production by March 1 will probably be less than 60,000 barrels. The month of March must show a still greater decline for the reason that the new territory is about all drilled and the new production will be very light. All the pipe lines are just now increasing their runs as if they felt the impulse of the closing in period. This is especially noticeable on the part of The Texas Company whose runs now reach nearly 18,000 barrels a day. The time when the pipe lines can handle the entire production of the field is now in sight and it is not very far off. Six or eight more weeks will probably bring it around. For more than two years the Glenn pool has been the overhanging, dominating factor in the Oklahoma oil region, but conditions are destined to change soon. Of course there are immense stocks of Glenn oil in storage that can be drawn from by the pipe line companies for some time after the daily production of the field is absorbed by them but it cannot be many months until the two Texas companies lines will have to extend their pipe lines north from the Glenn pool. Already it is freely predicted that both the Gulf and Texas companies will be competing with the Prairie for oil in the Cherokee and Osage fields before the close of the present year. Oil men are looking forward to these developments with confidence that they will bring with them better prices and thus inaugurate a better day for the producer. The decline of the Glenn pool will certainly be accompanied by benefits in the way of lessened and more widely distributed production and better prices for what is produced. It is not contended that there is immediate prospect of the Glenn field going to pieces. The head is simply going off and the day of the flowing well is drawing to a close. It has already been shown that the pumping life of a well in this field is its long life and that is just now beginning. A good illustration of the longevity of a Glenn pool well is the first one drilled in the field by Galbreath & Chesley. It was brought in November 22, 1905, and made 80 barrels natural being an edge well on the east side. That well is now making 15 barrels on the pump. It has been a steady producer for more than two years. Many pumping plants have already been installed and many wells that have about ceased to flow have not yet been equipped. But the changes are being rapidly made and it will not be long until pumping prevails throughout the entire field. While the output of the pumping era will not be so productive as the period of natural flow it will be much longer and it is then that the field will probably reach its most profitable stage. It is generally estimated that the field may be counted on for from forty to fifty thousand barrels a day under the pump.

NEW WELL AT MUSKOGEE.

The latest addition to producing wells in the Muskogee field is one good for 200 barrels brought in by the Julia Oil Company in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 8-14-18. The Julia Oil Company is composed of St. Louis people who have made money in the Glenn field. They have many leases scattered about over Oklahoma and will probably do a good deal of work in the future. They have a location for their No. 2 well at Muskogee and will commence drilling at once. A 7,000,000 foot gasser has been completed on the southeast quarter of the north half of section 7-14-18. This makes the second gasser in the field. The total production of the field before the coming in of the Julia well had fallen to 650 barrels. It is now brought up to 850 barrels. All this is being run by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company and placed in storage. The Prairie Company is now finishing its seventh 35,000 barrel tank at Muskogee.

LEGISLATURE GOING SLOW.

The last conference at Guthrie between the oil men and the joint committee of the Oklahoma Legislature appointed to frame a bill governing the oil industry of the state seems to have been productive of a much better state of feeling all around and there is now a well grounded impression that no hastily devised or unreasonable measure will be passed. Pipe lines may be left wholly unmolested except of course in the matter of taxation. An oil bill may not be brought in until most of the other revenue legislation has been perfected and that may not be for two months or more. The state, as all understand, must arrange to raise a certain amount of revenue and the aim is to make a fair apportionment of the burden. Members of the Oil Producers Association who attended the last meeting at Guthrie presented to the committee abstracts of the laws of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Texas and other states where the oil industry has been established with a statement of the effects of these laws on the business. Much valuable information was also given the committee as to the status of the oil industry in Oklahoma from which it was easy enough to see that the drilling of oil wells is not all sunshine and roses. For instance Mr. W. H. Johnson of Bartlesville gave these figures as to the number and production of wells north of the Glenn field and south of the Kansas state line for a distance of 18 miles on either side

of the Ninety-sixth Meridian; 25 wells produce 5,000 barrels a day; 100 wells produce 10,000 barrels a day; 200 wells produce 10,000 barrels a day; 4,275 wells produce 27,000 barrels a day. The average per well for the last and much of the largest number is six and one-third barrels. Members of the committee who were under the impression that every oil well is a bonanza were amazed at these figures. When the delegation from the Oil Producers Association returned home they immediately set about making arrangements to further acquaint not only the oil committee of the Legislature with oil men throughout the state and the oil business generally, but the entire legislative body and the state officers as well, and to that end have invited them to meet the Producers Association here in Tulsa on the occasion of their annual meeting February 29, and to accept their hospitality in the form of a banquet. This is to be a great occasion. Governor Haskell is to come and the attendance of men from all over the state will no doubt be very large.

KIEFER CONTINUES TO GROW.

The town of Kiefer has had some hard knocks since the slump in oil came in but it is by no means wiped off the face of the earth; on the contrary it continues to grow like a green bay tree. There has been a great reduction in the working force of the Glenn field and there is not as much money flying about Kiefer as there was last summer. Many rig builders and others who used to live there have sought other climes but the town looks twice as large as it did six months ago, though not so picturesque. The chief growth has taken place on the west side of the Frisco railroad as title can be obtained to lots over there. Two new streets have been opened up from the railroad running west and both near the new Frisco depot. On one of these near the depot has just been erected a very creditable hotel building, something that Kiefer needed badly, while there are several buildings farther up toward the business center that present a very good appearance. A second bank is going in but this is to be in the old part of the town on the east side of the railroad. It is a branch of one of the Tulsa banks. Several wells have been drilled right up into the town east of the track and three or four big fifty-five thousand barrel tanks have been erected close to the main street and this adds to the utilitarian character of the place. Kiefer has always had to sacrifice beauty to business. The Frisco yards are not nearly so congested as they were a few months ago. Formerly there would sometimes be as many as five hundred loaded cars there at one time and scores of heavy freight wagons would be loading from these cars simultaneously. There will be a lot doing at Kiefer for years to come. It was not born to that ephemeral existence that some people predicted for it.

SMOKE FROM BURNING OIL MAKES AN ECLIPSE.

On Wednesday, February 12, the oil on Pole Cat creek, north and west of the Glenn field caught fire and burned fiercely for several hours. The fire began about 10 o'clock in the morning. The sky was clear and a great pillar of smoke arose and floated slowly off toward the east. All Tulsa could see it fifteen miles away and it was a magnificent and inspiring spectacle. About noon the wind veered more to the south and then the cloud of smoke turned and covered the city of Tulsa as with a black pall and shut out the light of the sun as if there had been an eclipse. A strange, uncanny shadow was cast over everything and many people were alarmed. Several miles of Pole Cat creek were burned over and the fire did great damage to the forests on either side. Of late an immense amount of oil in the field has been going to waste owing to inadequate means for taking care of it and thousands of barrels have found their way to Pole Cat creek, the principal stream in the vicinity, until it came to look like a river of oil.

NOTES.

The test one half mile east of Holdenville is down 1500 feet in rock.

Geo. D. Crossley has been added to the land department of the Gulf Pipe Line Company at Tulsa. He has been with the company in other departments for some time.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Company has applied for offices in the new fireproof Central National Bank building which is now approaching completion. Many oil companies are to have their offices in this building.

Capt. W. C. Tyrrell is here on his return from the Illinois oil fields, where he went in the interest of the Heywood Oil Company. Speaking of Texas he said that Port Arthur is to be one of the great shipping points of the country. He and others are planning to build a big hotel there.

J. E. Crosbie has completed a deal for the purchase of 40 acres of land on the west side of Tulsa, overlooking the Arkansas river. It is to be cut up into city lots.

The Texas Company and the Heywood Oil Company are pushing rail shipments this month. The Texas Company had moved 15,265 barrels up to February 15 and the Heywood Oil Company had moved 27,645 barrels up to the same date. The Laurel Oil and Gas Company is also increasing its shipments, having sent out 4,475 barrels in the first half of the month.

Friday morning, Februay 14, at 3 o'clock, lightning struck on the Childer's lease in the Glenn field and destroyed 58,000 barrels of oil belonging to A. W. Shulthis. There were two ground reservoirs holding 25,000 barrels each and five 1,600 barrel atnks, all full. The loss was $15,000 but Mr. Shulthis was fortunate enough to have $10,000 insurance. He had three wells near by just to the sand which were uninjured. The oil in the ground reservoirs had been contracted to The Texas Company.

R. W. Argue of Lima, Ohio, a member of the well known firm of Roth, Argue & Mairic, is here for a short visit and will go from here to Hot Springs, Ark. His firm has a large production in the Osage field. Mr. Argue is a brother to H. H. Argue of the firm of Argue & Compton, who have a heavy production in section 7, Glenn field and in the Bartlesville district. H. H. Argue's home is in Buffalo, New York. He is also here just now on a visit and will remain for some time. Both the Argues have been in the oil business for many years and formerly lived in Bradford, Pa. Both have also been largely interested in placer mining and cattle growing in the west.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Company has taken over five tanks of oil from producers in the Glenn field so far this month, including one 37,500-barrel tank from Argue & Compton, one 55,000-barrel tank from Franchot, one 55,000-barrel tank from the Whetstone Oil Company and one 55,000 barrel tank from the Selby Oil & Gas Company. This makes a total of 2,210,000 barrels in steel storage that the Prairie has taken over from Glenn field producers.

No new wells have been brought in at Bald Hill. Burns & Caton who brought in the first well have commenced their No. 2 on another piece of ground as there is a contest over the lease on which they first drilled. Others who are drilling are W. H. Roeser, George Harmon and Galbreath & Chesley. Galbreath & Chesley have had to move a rig twice because of unfavorable formation. The trouble came in the limestone at a depth of about 700 feet. It is very much broken and presents almost insurmountable difficulties.

A new concern that has recently commenced operations in the Glenn field, is the Kosoma Oil Company, of which J. W. Sloan of this place and Charles Bliss of Muskogee, are large stockholders. It has just brought in some good wells in sections 6 and 18. It has two wells in 6 and two in section 8. All of them made from 300 to 400 barrels after being shot.

George H. Johnson of Beaumont, Texas, Secretary of the Britton-Johnson Oil Company which recently acquired a fine producing property in the Cherokee deep sand at Dewey, is here on business in connection with his company and will probably come here soon to stay permanently. He will go from here to Rock Island, Illinois, to see his mother whom he will take to Beaumont.

J. R. R.

REPORTED SALE OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTION AT 50 CENTS.

The San Francisco Chronicle is authority for the stateemnt that the Associated Oil Company, one of the largest marketing concerns on the Pacific Coast, has agreed to buy the production represented in the organization of Kern river producers at 50 cents a barrel at the wells this year. The price last year was 30 cents. The producers have been holding out for 75 cents, but it is believed they will accept the Associated's proposition.

A flow of gas was struck at 400 feet in a water well being drilled on the nursery farm of E. S. Stockwell & Son at Alvin, Tex., about 20 miles from Hoskins Mound. The gas blew the drill out of the hole. The owner of the property is quoted as saying that he wants no oil wells on his land, as "it would ruin his nursery farm."

STATUS OF LEGISLATION AS TO INDIAN LANDS.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15.—(Special.)—Representatives of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Producers' Association who are in Washington say that for the present they will make no effort to get Congress to enact legislation bearing directly on the subject of leases of oil lands, with a view to making the present regulations less burdensome. They are watiing to see what Congress will do with the bill that has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Clapp and in the House by Mr. McGuire for the removal of restrictions from part of the lands of the allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes. Until that bill is disposed of they do not want to complicate the situation in congress with other matters. It is realized that the passage of the Clapp-McGuire bill would make things easier for the oil operators and it is the purpose to put nothing in the way of it. The indications are that the bill will be enacted.

But the oil men want some amendments to the bill as it was introduced. One of these has relation to the fact that the bill is supposed to go into effect sixty days from its passage and that there are never less than 2,000 leases pending at any one time. The question whether the Secretary of the Interior shall approve the leases that may be pending when the law goes into effect is an important one and an amendment will be put in requiring that such leases must be approved by the Secretary.

Then there is the question of what to do about unrestricted lands under the proposed law, which have been leased at an earilier date. What the oil men want is the power to enter into a new contract with the party owning the unrestricted land instead of being compelled to go along under the old contract that was in force. It is not expected that Secretary Garfield will interpose objections to these amendments. Representatives of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Producers' Association have talked with Secretary Garfield about them, and as a result think he will offer no objection.

J. W. Zevely of Muskogee who is here for the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Producers' Association and who is giving close attention to oil legislation in Congress says there can be no question of the right of Congress to step in and prescribe in definite terms what shall be done about oil leases. The Secretary of the Interior has been delegated by Congress with great powers over oil leases and there is no doubt of the right of Congress to handle directly what it does indirectly.

So long as Congress leaves large discretion and authority to a government department as to what shall be done in the handling of oil leases, it may be expected the regulations will be more or less stringent, and more or less uncertain.

Dr. David T. Day of the Geological Survey has nearly completed his examination of samples of oil from the Rio Virgin field of Utah. A report will probably be issued in a short time.

Samples of Illinois oil collected by J. P. Dunlop, assistant to Dr. Day, are beginning to arrive here and are being analyzed by Dr. Day. The latter has succeeded in fitting up an excellent laboratory in the Geological Survey headquarters and the work of analyzing oil samples that are submitted is being conducted with care and thoroughness.

The attention of Congress is now directed largely to politics and the Aldrich currency bill. It will be a good many weeks before the fate of the currency bill can be fully known but the indications are that it will be enacted. President Roosevelt has promised Senator Aldrich that he will himself take a hand and do his utmost to line up members of the House for the bill. Strong opposition has developed in western states and is being felt in Congress and friends of the bill are fearful of what will happen to it. Some support is likely to be obtained for the bill in the House by a proviso that will permit the use of commercial paper as security for emergency circulation. The original bill provided for state and county, municipal and railroad bonds as the basis of circulation but omitted commercial paper.

J. S.

GOING AFTER OIL IN MISSOURI.

Much activity in the leasing of land for the purpose of testing for oil and gas is reported from Missouri. Many thousands of acres have been leased adjacent to St. Louis, and particularly along the Missouri river north and west of the Mound City. It is reported from Rolla, Mo., that J. E. Pruden and J. S. Weckman of Carnegie, Pa., are completing preparations to drill in Maries and Phelps Counties, where they have secured 2600 acres on Spring Creek and the Gasconade river, the land being owned by Charles and Thomas Davis and George House. Two carloads of tools and drilling machinery have been unloaded at Rolla. There is no reason to doubt that both Missouri and Arkansas will develop important oil and gas discoveries. The Illinois field, now next in importance to that of Oklahoma, has been developed in its entirety in the last three years. Another three years probably will see Missouri and Arkansas in the list of states that have "arrived" as producers of oil and gas.

The Phelps Oil and Gas Mining Company is erecting a derrick for its first well, which is to be drilled on Mill creek, about ten miles south of Rolla, near Newburg. About 20,000 acres of land has been leased in the south and east part of Phelps county. The Phelps people will go to a depth of 4,000 feet unless they strike oil at shallower depth. They were to start drilling about February 15. These latter tests are in the lead producing district of Phelps county. Geographically Phelps county lies right in line with the great districts of New York, Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, thence through Missouri into Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

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CALE-LANE OIL CO.
GENERAL OFFICES:
TEMPLE BUILDING HOUSTON, TEXAS

BURN CLOCOLITE IN YOUR LAMPS
NOT A SMOKE NOR A SMELL IN A BARREL OF IT

HENRIETTA GASSER A GOOD ONE.

The Clayco Oil & Pipe Line Company's No. 2 on the Lochridge tract in the Henrietta field has developed a flow of about 7,000,000 cubic feet from the 1600 foot gas sand, the pressure being nearly 400 pounds. The well is furnishing gas to practically all the rigs in the district. The Clayco No. 3 on the Lochridge has been abandoned on account of water, and the rig has been moved to the Panhandle tract about three-quatrers of a mile south, where the Clayco Company is now drilling its No. 3 on this land. The Henrietta field is only about 100 miles north of Fort Worth and Dallas and the development of an adequate gas supply may lead to a proposition to pipe the product to the two north Texas cities.

FOR SALE.

Assorted lot of high grade Lubricating Oils and Distillates. Address Drawer W., Houston, Tex.

WEST DALLAS REFINERY IN OPERATION.

The Texas Company's refinery at West Dallas is now in operation, running Glenn (Okla.) crude. The heavy portion of the oil is being shipped to fuel consumers, and it is understood that the distillate is being stored. The Texas Company also operates refineries at Port Arthur and Port Neches, Texas. The Port Neches works is devoted to the manufacture of asphalt products and roofing.

Sylvan Ducos, night watchman at the Standard Company's plant at New Orleans was shot and beaten to death by thieves while he was on duty early Friday morning, February 14. After killing the watchman the murderers robbed his body of all articles of value.

GENERAL PIPE LINE STATISTICS

(For January, 1908.)

MID-CONTINENT REGION.

PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS COMPANY.

1908.	Total Bbbls.	Daily Avg.
Runs.		
January	2,914,843.19	94,027.20
Deliveries.		
January	2,332,098.07	75,228.97
Tanked.		
January	582,745.12	18,798.23
Stocks.		
February 1	32,569,215.29	

GULF PIPE LINE COMPANY.

(Estimated.)

Runs.		
January	558,000	18,000
Deliveries.		
January	387,500	12,500
Tanked.		
January	170,500	5,500
Stocks.		
February 1 (estimated)	3,995,131	

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

(Estimated.)

Runs.		
January	465,000	15,000
Deliveries.		
January	175,000	5,644
Tanked and Piped.		
January	290,000	9,356
Stocks.		
February 1 (estimated)	2,992,095	

RECAPITULATION—MID-CONTINENT REGION.

All Pipe Line Runs.		
January	3,937,843.19	127,027.20
Deliveries.		
January	2,894,598.07	93,372.97
Tanked.		
January	1,043,245.12	33,654.23

MID-CONTINENT STOCKS FEBRUARY 1.

Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	32,569,215.29
Gulf Pipe Line Co. (est.)	3,995,131.00
The Texas Co. (est.)	2,992,095.00
Held by producers (est.)	6,500,000.00
Total	46,056,441.29

GULF COAST REGIONS.

	Total Bbls.	Daily Avg.
Production.		
January (est.)	1,479,950	47,740
Consumption. (Estimated.)		
January	1,192,791	38,477
Stocks.		
February (est.)	*3,930,284	

* Actual stocks January 1, 1908, were 3,643,125 barrels. Estimated surplus in January 287,159 barrels.

ILLINOIS REGION.

1908.	Runs.	Shipments.	Stocks.
*Jan.	2,497,354.21	77,936.36	14,053,277.39

* In addition to the regular deliveries 1,725,042.43 barrels were turned over to other lines. Besides the runs from wells as reported above there were other receipts of 98,433.07 barrels. The latter amount is oil bought in iron tanks and represents production that has not previously been accounted for.

PENNSYLVANIA-LIMA-KENTUCKY.

1908.	Total Bbls.	Daily Avg.
Runs.		
January	2,533,716.21	81,732.78
Deliveries.		
January	5,554,984.38	179,193.04
Gross Stocks.		
January 1	12,472,264.11	
February 1	12,835,197.60	
Increase	362,933.49	

MID-CONTINENT PIPE LINE RUNS

(February 1 to 14.)

PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS COMPANY.

First 2 weeks, Feb.	Total.	Avg.
Runs	1,308,193	93,442
Deliveries	1,042,518	74,466
Tanked	265,675	18,976
First 2 weeks, Jan.	**Total.**	**Avg.**
Runs	1,222,987	87,356
Deliveries	1,013,492	72,392
Tanked	209,495	14,964
Comparisons, two weeks—		
Feb. increase runs	85,206	6,036
Feb. increase deliveries	29,026	2,074
Feb. increase tanked	56,180	4,012

GULF PIPE LINE COMPANY.

First 2 weeks Feb.	Total.	Avg.
Runs	252,000	18,000
Deliveries—		
Rail to Port Arthur	21,000	1,500
Pipe line to Gulf	154,000	11,000
	175,000	12,500
Tanked	77,000	5,500
First 2 weeks Jan.	**Total.**	**Avg.**
Runs	280,000	20,000
Deliveries—		
Rail to Port Arthur	21,000	1,500
Pipe line to Gulf	112,000	8,000
	133,000	9,500
Tanked	147,000	10,500
Comparisons two weeks—		
Feb. decrease runs	28,000	2,000
Feb. increase deliveries	42,000	3,000
Feb. decrease tanked	70,000	5,000

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

First 2 weeks, Feb.	Total.	Avg.
Runs	210,000	15,000
Deliveries by tank car	** 77,000	5,500
Tanked and pumped	133,000	9,500
First 2 weeks, Jan.	**Total.**	**Avg.**
Runs	224,000	16,000
Deliveries by tank car	* 70,000	5,000
Tanked and pumped	154,000	11,000
Comparisons—		
Feb. decrease runs	14,000	1,000
Feb. increase deliveries	7,000	500
Feb. decrease tanked	21,000	1,500

*From West Dallas and Eleanor.
**From West Dallas, Eleanor and Lefebre.

GAS WELL IN SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.

Kearny & Crawford have completed a gas well on the Howard farm, one and a half miles southwest of the Mission oil development and about eleven miles south of San Antonio. The sand was found at 1050 feet and the well shows a pressure of 180 pounds. The volume has not been accurately determined. The new well is near Josey & Hamill's No. 3.

CHANGES IN THE OIL MARKET.

On February 1 the Navarro Refining Company of Corsicana reduced the price of Corsicana light crude from $1 to 98 cents and the price of Henrietta (Clay County) crude from 93 cents to 90 cents.

On February 13 the Seep Purchasing Agency announced an advance of 5 cents a barrel on North Lima, South Lima and Indiana crudes, making the quotations respectively 99, 94 and 94 cents.

The Producers Oil Company has developed a good flow of gas in one of its Jennings wells and is utilizing the supply for firing its boilers on the field, numbering over forty.

THE CRUDE PETROLEUM MARKET

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted By the Pipe Lines.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

Sun Company.

District.	Dec. 20.	Jan. 3.	Jan. 10.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 4.
Spindletop	76	73	70	70	70
Sour Lake	71	69	69	70	70
Batson, 20 and up	69	67	65	68	68
Batson, 17 and up	65	63	61	68	68
Saratoga, 20 & up	68	67	65	70	70
Humble, heavy	68	68	68	75	73
Dayton	63	62	60	60	60

Gulf Pipe Line Company.

District.	Dec. 12.	Dec. 18.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 5.
Spindletop	79	77	70	70	70
Sour Lake	79	77	70	72	72
Saratoga	75	73	70	72	71
Batson	70	68	68	68	68
Humble	77	75	70	75	73

The Texas Company.

District.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.	Jan. 23.	Feb. 4.
Sour Lake	84	82	79	77	75
Saratoga	80	78	75	73	71
Humble	82	80	77	75	73
Jennings	79	77	74	72	70
Shreveport	79	77	74	72	70

Above prices do not include loading, storage or other charges on oil shipped by tank car.

NORTH TEXAS.

	Dec. 1.	Feb. 1.
Corsicana, light	$1.00	$.98
Corsicana, heavy	.70	.70
Henrietta, Texas	.93	.90

KANSAS AND TERRITORIES.

Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

	Feb. 11.	Mch. 9.
32 gravity and over	$0.40	$0.41
32 to 31 1-2 gravity	.37	.38
31 1-2 to 31 gravity	.34	.38
31 to 30 1-2 gravity	.31	.32
30 1-2 to 30 gravity	.28	.29
Heavy or fuel oil	.27	.28

Gulf Pipe Line Company.

	Dec. 5.
Glenn Crude	$0.35

EASTERN STATES.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

Pennsylvania	$1.78
Second sand	1.78
Tiona oil	1.78
Amber oil	1.78
Corning	1.14
Newcastle	1.22
Cabell	1.32
Butler, Ohio	1.78
North Lima	*.99
South Lima	*.94
Indiana	*.94
Illinois	.68
Illinois, under 30 deg.	.60
Princeton, Ind	.68
Somerset	1.00
Ragland	.75

*Advanced 5 cents February 13.

WANT RECEIVER FOR BOOM-DAY OIL COMPANY.

Application has been made in the District Court of Beaumont by attorneys representing S. L. Paramore for a receiver for the Continental-Spindletop Oil Company, a flotation of the boom days of 1902. Mr. Paramore is a stockholder and alleges that the company has been inactive from the start and is not now operating. The defendant company's attorneys are resisting the application. Judge Pope has the matter under adviseemnt. The Continental-Spindletop Company was floated on a fraction of an acre of Spindletop land and its stock was sold at 10 cents a share, par valuation.

TEXAS AND LOUISIANA SUMMARY

(February 1 to 14.)

Thirty-seven wells wers completed in the Gulf Coast region during the first two weeks of February, 26 being producers with initial output estimated at 5620 barrels, or 216 barrels per well, 9 dry and 2 gas. The record for the first half of January was 28 completions, of which 21 were producers credited with 3450 barrels, or 164 barrels per well, and 7 were dry. Spindletop leads in the number of producing wells completed so far this month, with 8 credited with 805 barrels of new oil. Humble is second with 7 producers and 945 barrels of new production. Jennings reported 4 completions, all producers, and new production amounting to 3500 barrels. The west side territory at Jennings has become the center of considerable development. The largest well completed in this new section of the field is the Jennings-Heywood Syndicate's No. 49, across the road and east of the Noble No. 1, which was the first well in this territory. The No. 49 started off at 2000 barrels and is holding up at about 1200 barrels. The mud pumped into it when it was being completed found its way into the two Noble wells across the road and put them out of commission for a while. The new wells on the west side, in addition to the Syndicate No. 49, are the Heywood Oil Company's No. 2 and the Mattison Company's No. 3. The Heywood well is being rigged to pump. The Mattison well is rated a 1000-barrel producer. In the old development, the Producers Oil Company No. 30 on the Latreille 40 acres is a 1000-barrel well, and C. D. Hill's No. 6 on the Schultz tract, west of the Clement, is a 500-barrel producer.

ANSE LA BUTTE.

Results at Anse la Butte have been nil so far this month. No completions have been recorded, although several wells close in to the Lake No. 7 are getting to the point where they will soon show something, whether favorable or unfavorable. North of the producing wells Taber's No. 1 is below 2150 feet, and shut down. Bass & Lovegrove's No. 1, about 2200 feet north of production, is drilling again after a shut-down at 1800 feet. The Heywood Corporation and Guffey No. 1 on the Hebert blew out at 2000 feet. The pipe was recovered and drilling will be resumed. Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation started to deepen its old No. 1 on the Martin tract, about 150 feet southwest of the Lake No. 7, and was enjoined by the Anse la Butte Le Danois Oil and Mineral Company, holding the original lease on the property. The basis of the action is the claim that the Heywood Corporation had abandoned the well, thus forfeiting the sublease. The Corporation will fight the matter in the courts. A test of the Heywood Corporation No. 12 on the Pourceaux land, south of the swamp, developed salt water at 1350 feet. The well will be drilled deeper. The two Lake wells, Nos. 6 and 7, are making about 750 barrels of oil.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Caddo completed one producer, rated at 80 barrels, and 1 gas well. Saratoga completed 2 producers for 115 barrels of new oil; Batson 1 producer, rated at 25 barrels, and 1 dry hole; Dayton 1 producer, rated at 80 barrels, and 1 dry hole; Sour Lake 2 producers, rated at 70 barrels, and 1 dry hole. On February 15 there were 113 wells drilling and 26 rigs in the Gulf Coast districts, a total of 139 as compared with a total of 135 on January 31.

GULF COAST PRODUCTION.

Gulf Coast production on February 15 was estimated at 50,580 barrels, as compared with 50,805 barrels on January 31 and 48,570 barrels on January 15. The South Texas districts on February 15 were credited with 32,790 barrels as against 32,865 barrels on January 31 and 31,275 barrels on January 15. The output of the Louisiana districts on February 15 was put at 17,790 barrels as compared with 17,940 barrels on January 31 and 17,295 barrels on January 15.

THE CRUDE OIL MARKET.

No change of importance has occurred in the oil market since the last report. As noted on February 5, the Sun Company on February 4 cut the price of Humble crude from 75 to 73 cents. On the following day the Gulf Pipe Company reduced its Humble quotations from 75 to 73 cents and Saratoga from 72 to 71 cents. The Texas Company cut all fields 2 cents on February 4, and the Humble price is now uniform on all the lists, 73 cents. Corsicana light crude was reduced from $1 to 98 cents on February 1 and Henrietta (Clay County) crude was cut on the same date from 93 cents to 90 cents.

Some six months contracts have been made for Saratoga production at 72 and 72 1-2 cents. Very few contracts are reported in any of the fields, producers preferring to sell at the credit balance prices. A sale of production at Jennings, extending over a period of six months and involving about 500,000 barrels of oil, is reported at 66 cents. Jennings crude is selling on cars at 72 to 75 cents. Humble, Sour Lake and Saratoga oil is quoted at 80 cents on cars. Credit balance prices on February 17 were as follows: Humble 73 cents; Sour Lake, 70 to 75 cents; Saratoga, 70 to 71 cents; Batson, 68 cents; Spindletop, 70 cents; Dayton, 60 cents; Jennings and Shreveport (Caddo) 70 cents.

Following are the tables of production on February 15, well statistics for the first two weeks of the month, and detailed field reports for the same period:

GULF COAST PRODUCTION ON FEB. 15.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS.

District.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 15.
Saratoga	5,575	5,900	6,300
Batson	5,025	5,200	5,200
Humble	9,250	10,100	9,400
Sour Lake	5,285	5,925	5,900
Spindletop	5,950	5,590	5,750
Dayton	190	150	240
Totals	31,275	32,865	32,790

LOUISIANA.

District.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 31	Feb. 15.
Jennings	16,100	16,100	16,300
Caddo	380	525	625
Welsh	115	115	115
Anse la Butte	700	1,200	750
Totals	17,295	17,940	17,790

GULF COAST REGION.

District.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 15.
Southeast Texas	31,275	32,865	32,790
Louisiana	17,295	17,940	17,790
Totals	48,570	50,805	50,580

GULF COAST WELL SUMMARY FIRST TWO WEEKS OF FEBRUARY.

WELLS COMPLETED.

District.	Com.	Pdc.	Dry.	Abd.	Pdn.
Saratoga	2	2	0	3	115
Batson	2	1	1	1	25
Humble	11	7	4	6	945
Spindletop	10	8	2	0	805
Dayton	2	1	1	1	80
Sour Lake	3	2	1	1	70
Jennings	5	4	1	0	3,500
Caddo	2	1	*1	0	80
Anse la Butte	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	26	11	12	5,620
First half January	28	21	7	18	3,450
Difference	9	5	4	6	2,170

*Gasser.

WELLS DRILLING AND RIGS.

District.	Drilling Jan. 31	Drilling Feb. 15.	—Rigs— Jan. 31.	—Rigs— Feb. 15.	Total. Feb. 15.
Saratoga	5	8	2	1	9
Batson	3	8	6	2	10
Humble	41	41	5	4	45
Spindletop	16	15	1	5	20
Dayton	3	1	2	0	1
Sour Lake	5	5	1	1	6
Jennings	11	15	6	1	17
Caddo	12	10	4	10	20
Anse la Butte	10	10	2	2	12
Totals	106	113	29	26	139
Total January 31					135

HUMBLE.

COMPLETED.

Guffey 1, Fant & Freund; 50 bbls.
Guffey 8, Barrett; 10 bbls.
Decker & Paddock 4, Moore; 15 bbls.
Sun, 40 Cherry; 20 bbls.
Woods & Meadows 1, Butler; dry.
Sun 38, Holmes; dry.
Farish 8, Hirsch; 300 bbls.
Hermann 23; 300 bbls.
O'Neil 1, Holmes; dry.
Turnover 2, Butler; dry.
Hermann 32, Hermann; 250 bbls.
Completed 11, producing 7, dry 4; new production 945 bbls.

DRILLING.

Kirk-Hamil 1, Donald; going deeper.
Jordan & Gully 49, Hermann.
Eckols & Fondren 7, Eckols.
Webb 4, Cherry.
Orr & Rock 1, Toliver.
Farish 6, Hirsch.
Farish 9, Hirsch; cable tools.
Farish 10, Hirsch.
Farish 1, Butler; waiting for standard rig.
Shanklin 1, Heywood lease; going down for shallow sand.
Sun 41, Bailey.
Sun 39, Bailey.
Sun 34, Westheimer.
Ayers 5, Barrett; setting strainer. (previously reported as Kirk-Hamil.)
Rucker 7, Rucker; for shallow strata.
Ayers 7, Barrett; shut down (Previously reported as Kirk-Hamil.)
Hermann 1, Hermann; shut down.
Hermann 2, Hermann; shut down.
Decker & Paddock 5, Moore.
Producers 65, Fant & Freund; shut down.
Producers 66, Fant & Freund; shut down.
Producers 74, Hirsch; shut down.
Producers 75, Landslide; bailing.
Burt-McGaffey 6, Stevens; twisted off.
Burt-McGaffey 1, Fields; shut down.
McKallip & Fondren 3, Rogers; shut down.
Rucker 1, Denman; shut down.
Sun 37, Holmes.
Simms 14, Mason.
Simms 1, River lease.
Guffey & Simms 2, Bender.
Ninety-nine 29, Butler; ready for cable tools.
Moore & Mitchell 1, Butler.
Producers 76, Long; waiting for standard rig.
Fondren 3, Fant & Freund.
Sun 33, Westheimer.
Beatty & Fiestheimer 1, Holmes.
Tom Ward 7, Hirsh.
Hermann 41, Hermann.
Drilling 39.

RIGS.

Hermann 34, Hermann.
Producers 77, Butler.
Producers 78, Milliken.
Producers 79, Reed.
Rigs, 4.

ABANDONED.

Guffey 2, Collier.
O'Neil 1, Holmes.
Fiestheimer & Cunningham 1, Eckols.
Turnover 2, Butler.
Sun 38, Holmes.
Woods & Meadows 1, Butler.
Abandoned, 6.

SPINDLETOP.

COMPLETED.

Stella 2 (Caston & Halliday), block 37, Hogg-Swayne, salt water.
T. H. Bass and others 2, sublease from Big Five Oil Company, McFaddin, 100 bbls.
W. C. Nelson, T. W. McNeil and Hess, block 37, Hogg-Swayne, 150 bbls.
Unity 4, block 32, Gladys; 25 bbls.
Guffey 97, between blocks 11 and 20, Gladys; 50 bbls.
Wilson & Broach 2, block 20, Gladys; 60 bbls.
Unity 28, Unity Oil Co. fee, block 23, S. T. H., 200 bbls.
Williams & Heilbron 3, (Lillian Oil Co.) block 20, Gladys; 20 bbls.
McGuire and others, Lone Acre lease of Yellow Pine; dry.
Big Five 6, McFaddin; 200 bbls.
Completed, 10; producing, 8; dry, 2. New production, 805 bbls.

DRILLING.

Sun 1, McFaddin.
Moore and Callighan, McFaddin, shut down.
D. E. Hirshfield, McFaddin, shut down.
Wagner, Teagle, Wilson and others, block 36, Hogg-Swayne; still trying to pull strainer.
Guffey 33, McFaddin, strainer set; bailing; troble with mud.
J. C. Wilson and Sun Co., McFaddin, drilling in.
Bowles 2, block 20, Gladys.
Bowles 3, block 20, Gladys.
Deming and others, McFaddin, preparing to set strainer.
Phelps Bros. 2, San Jacinto lease, bailing.
T. C. Stribling and others 1, block 38 Hogg-Swayne.
Benkenstein and Nelson 2, Cissel lease, ready to set strainer.
Aetna Oil Co. 1, block 21, Gladys.
Unity Oil Co., Gladys flats.
Guffey 98, Gladys.
Drilling, 15.

RIGS.

Stribling, Speed and others, block 5, Gladys.
Unity 29, block 23, S. T. H.
T. H. Bass and others 3, sublease from Big Five Oil Co., McFaddin.
Sunshine 5, McFaddin.
Big Five 7, McFaddin.
Rigs, 5.

DERRICKS.

Big Five 8, McFaddin.
Benkenstein and Nelson 2, Gladys.
Thrasher and others, block 5, Gladys.
O. W. Myers, McFaddin (old W. G. Park lease.)
Bowles 5, 6 and 7, McFaddin.

LOCATIONS.

Guffey 99, Gladys.

NOTE.

Guffey 49, 66, 67, 70, 71, 77, 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 90 and 92 all on the Gladys have been connected up for pumping by means of a central power (the Oil Well Supply Co.'s Simplex) to be run by a Reid Gas Engine. These wells prior to this new installation, operating on the beam, have averaged about 75 barrels a day production. If the new method of pumping holds this average up there will be a material economy as the fuel consumption will be materially lessened.

SARATOGA.

COMPLETED.

Sun 39, Hooks; 75 bbls.
Producers 10, Petty 40 bbls.
Completed 2; producing 2; new production 115 bbls.

DRILLING.

Rio Bravo 245, Rio Bravo; awaiting standard rig.
Peerless 2, McShane; awaiting standard rig.
Paggi, 6; Teel.
Cotton 3, Cotton 3-4 acre.
Santa Fe 18, Santa Fe.
Tarver 3, J. H. Kirby strip, Hopkins survey.
Britton 8, Sessler.
Guffey 4, Strip 4, Hopkins.
Drilling 8.

RIGS.

Rio Bravo 246, Rio Bravo.

ABANDONED.

Santa Fe 7, Santa Fe; sanded up.
Tarver 1, Kirby; sanded up.
Britton 4, Sessler.
Abandoned 3.

NOTE

Producers 10, on the Petty started pumping 40 bbls. then sanded up.

SOUR LAKE.

COMPLETED.

Texas 114, Texas; dry; abandoned.
Texas 116, Texas; 40 bbls.
Crosbie 4, Sour Lake Oil Co.; 30 bbls.
Completed—3; producing 2; dry 1. New production 70 bbls.

DRILLING.

Texas 117, Texas.
Texas 115, Texas.
Texas 118, Texas.
Edna 1, Jackson; shut down.
Gordon & Bowser 4, Cannon.
Drilling 5.

Rigs.

Heidner & Hart 4, Cannon.

ABANDONED.

Texas 114, Texas; dry.

BATSON.

COMPLETED.

W. S. Browning, Thaxton; 25 bbls.
B. P. Cubberly 1, strip 6, Milhome; salt water.
Completed 2, producing 1, dry 1; new production 25 bbls.

DRILLING.

Guffey 72, 77 nad 78, Wing.
Allison 5, Colordo.
Reliance 4, Heywood.
Meehan 3, Mary Ellen.
Edwards-Hefley 2, Milhome; shut down.
Havnie & Wofford 2, Kirk-Hamil.
Drilling 8.

RIGS.

Ada Blle 13, Honeymoon.
Paraffine Oil Co., Green farm.
Rigs 2.

DERRICKS.

Guffey 8, Marshall.
Ed McGoldrick, Paraffine 30 acres.
W. S. Browning, Thaxton.
Derricks 3.

LOCATIONS.

Guffey 10, Marshall (reported Feb. 5 as drilling).
Guffey 9 ad 12, Marshall.
Locations 3.

ABANDONED.

Reliance 3, Heywood.

DAYTON.

COMPLETED.

Babcock and others 15, Paraffine; 80 bbls.
Wilson & Bullard 2, Bradford; dry.
Completed, 2; producing, 1; dry, 1. New production, 80 bbls.

DRILLING.

Dayton 1, Sec. 125; shut down.

RIGS.

Andrews & Fox 4, Sec. 125.
Sun 18, West Liberty.
Old Rigs, 2.

ABANDONED.

Wilson & Bullard 2, Bradford; dry.

JENNINGS.

COMPLETED.

Noble 2, Eunice-Crowley, west side; 500 bbls.
Jennings-Heywood 49, Fee Simple, west side; 1500 bbls.
Producers 30, Latreille 40 acres; 1000 bbls.
Producers 32, Latreille 40 acres; strong gasser.
C. D. Hill 6, west side; 500 bbls.
Completed 5, producing 4; new production 3500 bbls.

DRILLING.

Jennings-Heywood 47, Fee Simple.
Heywood Oil Co. 2, Acadia, west side.
Jennings-Heywood 50, Fee Simple.
Producers 29, 31, 34, 35 and 36, Latreille 40 acres.
Crowley O. and M. 35, Fee Simple.
Mattison 3, Acadia 1 1-2 acres, west side.
Mattison 4 (carried as Heywood Bros. & Guerney in last report), Guerney acre, west side.
C. D. Hill 5, Clement.
T. H. Bass 2, Eunice-Crowley, west side.
Arlington 2, Latreille 40 acres.
Heywood Oil Co. 3, Acadia, west side.
Drilling 16.

RIGS.

Noble Co. 3, Eunice-Crowley, west side, 100 feet south of Noble 1.

NOTES.

Since the above report was prepared the Mattison No. 3 on the Acadia, the Heywood Oil Co. No. 2 on the Acadia, and the Arlington No. 2 on the Latreille 40 acres have been completed.

When the Jennings-Heywood Syndicate's No. 49 on the Syndicate's fee simple tract across the road and about 60 feet east of the Noble No. 1 came in on the 10th instant, making 2000 barrels, the Noble Nos. 1 and 2 mudded up. The No. 1, it will be remembered, made a large quantity of sand at the outset and this no doubt created a channel or cavity into which the mud pumped into the Syndicate No. 49 found its way. The Noble No. 2 was got going again, but neither of the Noble Company's wells has been in satisfactory condition since the mud developed in them. The other wells in the immediate territory were not affected.

ANSE LA BUTTE.

COMPLETED.

None.

DRILLING.

H. B. O. C. & Guffey 1, Louisiana Pet. 40 arpents; 1400 feet.
H. B. O. C. & Guffey 2, Babb; below 1800 feet; 6-inch set.
H. B. O. C. 1, Patin; twisted off but sidetracked and showing oil at 1830 feet.
H. B. O. C. & Guffey 1, Hebert; blew out below 2000 feet. Pipe recovered.
B. C. Taber 1, Patin; standing at 2150 feet, waiting for 2 1-2-inch pipe.
H. B. O. C. 1, Pourceaux; twisted off at 1350; will sidetrack and deepen. Test of this well developed salt water at 1300 feet.
Anse la Butte O. & M. 4, Begnaud; showing oil at 1850 feet; 6-inch pipe set.
Grow Co. 1, Patin; 1730 feet in gumbo.
Lake Company 8, Martin; 1735 feet in gumbo.
Bass & Lovegrove 1, Guedry; shut down at 1800 feet.
Drilling, 10.

RIGS.

H. B. O. C., Alcee Melancon.
Moresi Bros. 1, Pourceaux.
Rigs, 2.

NOTE.

Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation pulled the screen in its old No. 1 on the Martin tract, about 150 feet southwest of the Lake No. 7 and started to deepen the hole. The Anse la Butte Le Danois Oil & Mineral Company which holds the original lease on the property secured an injunction against the Heywood Corporation, claiming that the well had been abandoned. The corporation will fight the matter out in the courts.

The production of the Lake Company's two wells, Nos. 6 and 7, is about 750 barrels of oil net, per day.

Bass & Lovegrove No. 1 was shut down on February 15 at 1800 feet, resumed drilling on February 18.

CADDO.

COMPLETED.

Caddo Gas & Oil 10, Mooringsport; gasser, 10,000,000 cu. ft.
Richardson 1, Mayfield; 80 bbls.
Sompleted 2; producing 1; gasser 1. New production 80 bbls.

DRILLING.

Producers 1, Homestead Oil Co.
Caddo Gas & Oil 8, Offenhauser.
Caddo Gas & Oil 7, Smith; setting 6 inch casing.
Richardson & Hughes, 2, Pitts; twisted off.
Townsite 1, Richardson; shut down.
Producers 2, Heilperin & Liebman; gasser.
Daniel & Alday 1, Wadkins; shut down.
Big Four 2, Guy; shut down.
Blanchard 1, Offenhauser; (reported as Caddo Gas & Oil 4, issue Feb. 5.)
Richardson & Hughes 1, Pitts; shut down.
Drilling 10.

RIGS.

Caddo Gas & Oil 5, Smith.
Caddo Gas & Oil 6, Smith.
Benedum & Trees 1, SW Cor. SW 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 20.

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Benedum & Trees 3, SE 1-4 of NE 1-4 Sec. 11.
Texla 3, Heilperin & Liebman.
Blanchard 2, Offenhauser.
Richardson 2, Mayfield.
Richardson 3, Mayfield.
Producers 2, Evans.
Rigs 10.

NOTE.

Caddo Gas and Oil No. 4 is now known as Blanchard No. 1.

INCORPORATIONS.

Texas.

Aetna Oil Company, of Beaumont, capital stock $3000. L. R. Levy, G. W. Junker, W. L. Browning, incorporators.

Louisiana.

Isle Maron Oil and Mineral Company of Abbeville, Ltd., incorporated with $300,000 capital stock to develop oil, gas and other mineral lands. President, J. E. Nettles; vice president, M. R. Cushman; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Godard.

Point Coupee Mineral Oil Company of New Roads, organized with $300,000 capital stock to drill for oil. A. D. Vignes, president; Alfred Bacciochi, vice president; Ernest C. Claiborne, treasurer, and R. A. Davis, Morganza, La., secretary.

McFarlain Oil Company, of Jeanerette, incorporated with $15,000 capital stock to drill for natural gas and petroleum. A. P. Moresi, president; L. A. Moresi, vice president; J. F. Moore, secretary, and F. J. Druilhet, treasurer.

The Jeanerette Oil and Mining Company, Ltd., of Jeanerette, incorporated with a paid-up capital of $10,000 and the following officers: George W. Whitworth, president; S. B. Roane, vice president, and F. J. Druilhet, secretary and treasurer. S. B. Roane, promoter of the enterprise, owns 1200 acres of land near Jeanerette where indications of oil exist. In organizing the company he sold the mineral rights to the corporation, and work will begin at once.

Oklahoma.

Dixie Oil Company of Oklahoma City, incorporated with $1,000,000 capital stock by John W. Crego and J. A. Oskump, both of Kansas City, Mo., and E. L. McGeown of Guthrie, Okla.

Checote Oil and Gas Company of Okmulgee, incorporated with $125,000 capital stock by E. R. Hayes, R. D. Carpenter, T. F. Randolph and W. R. Alexander.

Florence Oil and Gas Company of Okmulgee, incorporated with $10,000 capital stock by R. C. Winslow, Alex Puston and W. C. Newman.

Mary Virginia Oil Company, of Tulsa, incorporated with $10,000 capital stock by Wallace Kempbell, C. Pace and W. A. Stuart.

Kiefer Oil and Gas Company, of Tulsa, incorporated with $500,000 capital stock by T. K. Hunt, T. C. Conroy and G. W. Updegraft.

Canadian Oil and Gas Company, of El Reno, incorporated with $1,000,000 capital stock by Fay Ragland, Joe Bashore, W. G. Williams and L. B. Pennell.

Lone Star Oil Company, of Muskogee, incorporated with $10,000 capital stock by Wm. D. Ford, Robert Jordan and M. Jordan.

F. I. Green Oil and Gas Company, of Enid, capital stock $1,000,000. F. I. Green, B. T. Thompson, A. W. and W. A. McQuillin, incorporators.

The Minshall Oil and Gas Company, a West Virginia corporation, has been granted a permit to do business in Oklahoma; capital $50,000. Oklahoma agent, L. R. Lewis of Tulsa.

The Indianokla Oil and Gas Company, of Marietta, Ohio, capital stock $50,000, has been granted a permit to do business in Oklahoma. Oklahoma agent, James M. Givens of Muskogee.

Iowa Petroleum Company, of Tulsa, incorporated with $500,000 capital stock by J. H. Rogers, W. M. Robbins and L. D. Ladd.

Tennessee.

Jackson Burner and Fuel Company, of Jackson, incorporated with $5000 capital stock by H. D. Hughey, E. M. Douglass, T. V. Vigas, Frank Taylor and others.

Missouri.

Sparta Oil Company, of Sparta, incorporated with $100,000 capital stock to develop oil and natural gas by Alexander C. Taggart, James W. Skelly and Robert H. Bosborough.

WILDCAT NOTES.

It is reported from Goose Creek that the Simms & Farish well is below 1800 feet. The Goose Creek Company's No. 3 was spoiled by the recent blowout and a new hole will be drilled.

The Daylight Oil Company had a showing between 1200 and 1300 feet at Blue Ridge. The line broke while bailing, and at last accounts the bailer had not been recovered.

A rumor is current to the effect that another test is to be drilled on Berry Camp's place, near Alvin. It is said that women are pushing the proposition, and some one has suggested that the new company ought to be called the Petticoat Oil Company. The Santa Fe Company drilled a dry hole to 1500 feet near the Camp place.

A depth of 2800 feet has been reached in the test being drilled by L. B. Clifford for the Cheneyville Oil Company, Cheneyville, La. At last report the drill was in rock.

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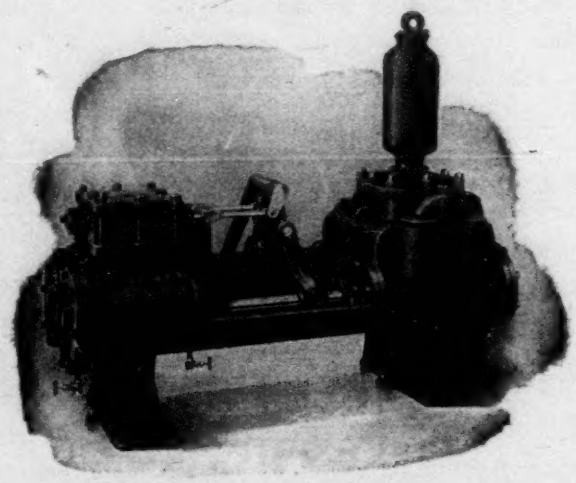

It has heavy cast iron liners, easily removable; suction valves are in separate chambers, easily accessible; removal of the fluid end cap exposes all discharge valves; air chamber removable; fluid end pistons have expansion rings; levers are fitted with roller bearings; the renewal of the rollers saves the constant supplying of the levers and cross heads; no valve bolts in this pump to break; companion flanges with all flanged openings, and a full set of wrenches with each Pump; all parts absolutely interchangeable.

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BRULE CLAIMS TO HAVE LOCATED OIL SANDS WITH INSTRUMENT.

The hearing on the application filed in the case of R. A. Brule against J. R. Myers and Neils Esperson for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of several oil wells in the Humble field was concluded at Houston on February 7, and Judge Ashe, before whom the matter was heard, announced that he would hand down his decision later. The wells in question are on the Hermann tract and are said to be producing 1200 barrels daily. The plaintiff who claims to be an expert in locating oil bearing teerritory, contended that he pointed out the land on which the producing wells involved in this case were drilled and that under the terms of a contract, which he claims existed between him and the defendants, he became entitled to an interest in the oil produced from the wells. The defendants contended that they discovered the oil bearing lands, but obtained the plaintiff's opinion on the land before drilling, and that his services on that occasion were paid for.

During the progress of the hearing it became necessary to call upon the plaintiff to explain his method of locating oil bearing lands. When the proposition first arose he declined to disclose his secret, and it was not until after arguments of several hours' duration were heard by the court on the proposition that the explanation of the method was partially obtained.

The testimony disclosed that he used an instrument, which, when being passed over oil bearing territory, would indicate the place by pointing downward toward the earth. The two points on the instrument which would point toward the earth had receptacles on the ends, which contained a composition of gold, zinc and copper, but in what parts the witness did not say. The land under which the oil was located has now eight wells upon it, some of which are producing oil, while others are dry holes.

V. O. Folk of Kansas City, Mo., contemplates drilling for oil and gas near Tahlequah, Okla., and has petitioned the city council for a franchise to furnish the city with gas for heating and lighting.

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THE TEXAS COMPANY TO REMOVE GENERAL OFFICES TO HOUSTON THIS MONTH.

The Texas Company is preparing to move its general offices from Beaumont to Houston on February 21. Two rooms in the suite which the company has occupied in the Temperance Hall building for five years will be retained for its Beaumont offices. The pipe line department will be represented here by C. M. Blackman and the purchasing and telegraph departments by Mr. Hastings. The company has leased the sixth, seventh and eighth floors of the new fire proof Stewart building at Preston avenue and Fannin street, Houston, for the accommodation of the executive, legal, accounting, sales and purchasing departments. President Cullinan and General Attorney Autry have made their headquarters at Houston for some months past. General Superintendent W. T. Cushing is also located at Houston. T. J. Donoghue, assistant to the president, and C. P. Dodge, sales agent, are among those who will go from Beaumont this week.

The Producers' Oil Company which removed from Beaumont to Houston two years ago and has been located in the Kiam building, will occupy the fifth floor of the Stewart building. About two hundred men are employed in the offices of the two companies.

THE TEXAS COMPANY'S NEW WHALEBACK BARGE.

The Texas Company's new whaleback barge, Dallas, arrived at the company's Port Neches docks on February 14 for the purpose of loading part of her initial cargo, asphalt oil from The Texas Company's Port Neches refinery. The Dallas is the largest vessel which has passed through the recently completed Sabine Lake channel, and the largest which has ever entered the Neches river. Her length is 264 feet, breadth 36 feet and depth 22 feet and she draws 17 feet when loaded. She is of 1148 tons register and her cargo capacity is 15,000 to 17,000 barrels. Originally, she was the Jeannie, and carried iron ore and coal. She was converted into an oil carrier in the east being equipped with three separate compartments, each having a capacity in excess of 5,000 barrels. The Dallas came to Port Neches directly from Philadelphia, Captain Eugene Larssen, master. It was Captain Larssen who was in command of The Texas Company's barge Providence when she went down last year off Cape Hatteras. From Port Neches the Dallas went to Port Arthur, to load the remainder of her cargo at the docks of The Texas Company's refinery there.

Fred W. Freeman, in charge of The Texas Company's El Paso office and distributing station, was a visitor in Beaumont on February 17 and 18. Mr. Freeman was the first secretary of The Texas Company and was located at Beaumont for several years.

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DATA AS TO THE OKLAHOMA-TEXAS TRUNK PIPE LINES.

Detailed information as to the two new trunk pipe lines from the Glenn pool to the Gulf coast, compiled for the Oil Investors' Journal Dope Book, which will be issued this week, follows:

GULF PIPE LINE COMPANY.

Length of 8-inch trunk line from Watkins station (Glenn pool) to Sour Lake, 419 miles. Distances between stations: Watkins to Chambers 79 miles, Chambers to Lenoir 78 miles, Lenoir to Big Sandy 89 miles, Big Sandy to Lufkin 82 miles, Lufkin to Sour Lake 91 miles.

Capacity, 14,000 barrels daily.

Length of 6-inch lines from Sour Lake to Gulf refinery and docks at Port Arthur (Olean), Texas, 34.5 miles; total distance, Glenn pool to Port Arthur, 454 miles.

Steel tanks in Glenn field (not including tankage owned by affiliated companies) on January 1, 1908, number 44, gross capacity 2,372,500 barrels. Two 37,500-barrel working tanks at each station on trunk line.

Investment in pipe line and accessories, $7,000,000 (estimated).

Work of pipe laying started February 13, 1907, completed August 13, 1907. First oil pumped from Watkins station (Glenn pool) on August 15, 1907. First oil delivered to Port Arthur October 8, 1907.

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

Length of 8-inch trunk line from Lefebre station (Tulsa) to Humble, Texas, 470 miles. Distances between stations: Lefebre to Henryetta 48 miles, Henryetta to Stuart 38 miles, Stuart to Armstrong 60 miles, Armstrong to Sherman 34 miles, Sherman to West Dallas 61 miles, West Dallas to Corsicana 60 miles, Corsicana to Concord 62 miles, Concord to Bobbin 64 miles, Bobbon to Humble 43 miles; total 470 miles.

Capacity, 15,000 barrels daily.

Length of 6-inch line from Humble to The Texas Company's refinery and docks at Port Arthur, 90 miles. Total distance, Tulsa to Port Arthur, 560 miles.

Steel tanks in Glenn field: Number 32, gross capacity 1,200,000 barrels. Two 37,500 barrel working tanks at each station, excepting West Dallas, where there are 14 of same capacity, not including those for use in connection with the company's refinery at this point.

Investment in pipe line and accessories, $6,000,000 (estimated).

Work of pipe laying started February 13, 1907. First oil delivered to West Dallas in August, 1907. Pipe laying completed January 13, 1908. First oil delivered to Port Arthur in February, 1908.

GLENN POOL STATISTICS.

The following condensed statistics of the Glenn pool will appear in the Oil Investors' Journal Dope Book:

First Well—Drilled in by Galbreath & Chesley November 22, 1905. Located on the Ida E. Glenn allotment, southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 17 north, range 12 east. Started at 80 barrels. On February 15, 1908, it was making 15 barrels on the pump.

Area of Proven Field—About four miles square, comprising some 10,000 acres. It extends from section 2-17-12 on the east through section 12-17-11 on the west, and from section 34-18-12 on the north through section 22-17-11 on the south, including sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Producing Wells Completed to January 1, 1908—1196.

Wells Producing January 1, 1908—1170.

Dry Holes Drilled—15.

Gas Wells—11.

Maximum Daily Output—In June, 1907, about 117,540 barrels from 516 wells, an average of 228 barrels per well.

Production January 1, 1908—About 90,000 barrels from 1170 wells, an average of 77 barrels per well.

Production of Pool to January 1, 1908—About 27,377,337 barrels, including oil run prior to January 1, 1907. Pipe line runs from the field in 1907 amounted to 19,632,337 barrels, a daily average of 53,787 barrels. Runs into producers' storage in 1907 amounted to 7,045,000 barrels, a daily average of 19,301 barrels.

Number of Companies Operating in the Field—95.

Investment—In wells $4,548,800, in leases $5,000,000, in steel and wooden tanks $5,323,125; total $14,871,925. Expenditure for labor $3,200,000. Grand total $18,071,925.

NEW OIL COMPANY AT CENTER.

The Halbert Oil Company has been organized at Center, Tex., to drill for oil near that place. Its capital is $20,000 and the officers and directors have been elected as follows: President, Dr. P. G. Swearingen; vice president, J. S. Matlock; secretary, John McClendon; treasurer, Jeff Hicks; directors, Dr. P. G. Swearingen, J. S. Matlock, John McClendon, Jeff Hicks and T. H. Brittain.

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Sixth Year.

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BURTON E. NEWCOMB, Business Manager.

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Humble, Texas.—Heaton & Polk.

Sour Lake, Texas.—Hooks Drug Store.

San Antonio, Texas.—Louis Book & Cigar Company, 521 East Houston Street.

Saratoga, Texas.—J. P. Collins.

Batson, Texas.—B. W Jackson.

Jennings, La.—N. L. Miller News Co.

Evangeline, La.—N. L. Miller News Co.

Anse la Butte, La.—F. C. Radaz.

New Orleans.—O. E. Hill, 103 St. Charles Street.

Oil City, La.—Oil City News Stand.

Lafayette, La.—Hotel Gordon.

Tulsa, Okla.—Robinson Hotel News Stand; Hannon's Book Store; City Book Store.

Muskogee, Okla.—Turner Hotel News Stand; Katy Hotel News Stand.

Kiefer, Okla.—M. O. Stephenson.

Okmulgee, Okla.—Postoffice Book Store.

Independence, Kan.—Carl Leon News Stand.

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis News Co., 1008-1010 Locust Street.

New York City.—E. Steiger & Co., 25 Park Place.

Chicago, Ill.—Postoffice News Company, 176 Dearborn Street.

GARFIELD ON PIPE LINES AS COMMON CARRIERS.

What Secretary Garfield says in his annual report on the pipe line situation in the oil fields of Oklahoma will have an educational and pacifying effect on a certain class who claim that a pipe line is a common carrier in the same sense that a railroad is and that it should take all the oil that is offered to it. On this point the Secretary says:

"The pipe line companies are by law made common carriers, but so far there has not been devised a practical method for the producer to use the lines as common carriers. The transportation of oil by pipe is far different from the transportation of commodities by rail or by water. Unless the producer has tanks at both termini of the lines, it becomes difficult, if not impossible for his oil to be handled, as the common carrier can hardly be expected to provide tankage sufficient to store all the oil carried."

The Secretary has undoubtedly made a very careful study of the situation in Oklahoma for he has shown himself to be a jealous and zealous guardian of those Indian wards of the Governmen who have royalties coming to them from oil leases. The proposition of making pipe lines common carriers in practice has been gone over very exhaustively by the joint committee of the Oklahoma Legislature appointed to frame a law to govern the oil industry and the most recent information from Guthrie is to the effect that they are approaching the same conclusion as that reachd by Secretary Garfield. The same question is about to be threshed out in the supreme court of the state of Kansas.

A NEW DISTILLATION METHOD.

Among the technical papers contributed to the International Petroleum Congress held recently in Bucharest, Dr. Th. Rosenthal,of Erkner, Germany, described an interesting distillation process, invented by Walter Kohn of Lubeck, in which oils are distilled under pressure in a novel manner. Many processes have produced pressure by heat alone, but for this it was necessary to heat above the ordinary boiling point of the oil.

In this process the liquid is driven under a pressure of 20 atmospheres through a long system of tubes contained in, and heated in, a suitable bath such as water, air, steam, oil etc. On the way through the system the oil in the tubes is heated to the temperature of the bath. It then is allowed to escape in a fine spray at the end of the system, and is thus evaporated. The finely divided oil and vapor enters a chamber striking a deflecting apron from which the non volatized portion falls to the bottom into a special receiver while the vapors go on to appropriate condensation apparatus.

In the old process of producing the pressure by the vapor tension of the oil alone, the high temperatures necessary were apt to cause cracking, while in Kohn's process no considerable cracking was noticed, in as much as the oil had not been heated to the boiling point. No coke deposits in the tubes, cleaning of the tubes is reduced to a minimum, and consists chiefly in blowing out with steam.

Neatness, safety and simplicity are the noteworthy advantages of the process. The system is capable of greater exactness of operation than the usual method. The fractions obtained are very much evener. The considerably greater yield of the apparatus is also striking, and results in greater economy. Dr. Rosenthal states that the inventor worked up with ease ten times the amount obtained with a considerably larger and older apparatus.

The process is very convenient with oils containing water. The water is separated entirely and with no danger. The system works up oils containing any quantity of water as well as dry oils.

Professor W. F. Cummins who has been investigating water and geological conditions in Tamaulipas, Mexico, will extend his examinations to Chiapas and other southern Mexican states. He will also report on oil development and indications.

PROTEST AGAINST THE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX LAW.

The legislative committee of the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce, composed of business men, several of whom are actively identified with the oil industry, at a meeting held early in the present month, adopted the following resolution, protesting against the Kennedy gross receipts tax law and other special tax measures adopted by the last Texas legislature:

Whereas, the primary source for the collection of public revenues has always contemplated a general ad valorem tax falling alike on all property and persons, whether natural or artificial, and we believe the state constitution which requires that all taxes be equal and uniform, should be carried out in spirit as well as in the latter and that fixed methods of taxation are necessary to justify the investment of capital; and,

Whereas, a tax which is unjust and confiscatory, although restricted in its application, is unsound government and a menace to the industrial welfare of the state; and,

Whereas, laws regulating business should be carefully prepared with a full knowledge of the effect of their application, and the general policy of our legislature should be to enact as few laws as necessary; and,

Whereas, the development of the material interests of the state should receive coreful consideration in all questions of taxation and regulation; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1, That the primary source of revenue for the state government shall be an ad valorem tax.

2. That we oppose the gross income tax or any form of double taxation on concerns whose net income on the investment does not exceed ordinary interest.

3. That we favor greater uniformity of taxation as between the different classes of property and as between classes and individuals.

4. That we favor the regulation of public service corporations, but oppose the application of rigid laws to flexible conditions and legislation which exterminates competition, drives out capital and restrains trade.

5. That we believe the primary purpose of all economic laws should be to promote the development of the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of the state, all alike, and neither at the expense of the other, and that every dollar should be given a square deal, permanent investments encouraged and lines of industry built up.

6. That the secretary be instructed to turn over these resolutions to the legislative committee of the Texas Commercial Associations for their consideration and action; that a copy be forwarded to the governor and all members of the legislature and to all commercial and agricultural organizations.

C. L. Wallis, president and general manager of the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company, presided at the meeting, and J. A. Arnold acted as secretary. It was the sense of the committee that care should be exercised in the selection of a candidate for the legislature, to the end that a practical business man might be chosen for the office, and a committee was appointed to go into this matter.

The gross receipts tax law especially affects the oil interests, imposing a tax on production, on pipe line earnings, tank car earnings, and on the receipts of wholesale dealers in refined oil.

T. A. Sangster, for many years with the Oil Well Supply Company at Bradford, Pa., arrived in Beaumont last week for a visit of two months to the Gulf Coast. Mr. Sangster is a life long friend of T. J. Donoghue of The Texas Company, both having moved to Bradford at about the same time, during the oil excitement in 1881 and 1882. Mr. Sangster visited Port Neches and Port Arthur and will spend some time in Houston.

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A DIME-NOVEL DESCRIPTION OF THE CADDO FIELD.

There is a genius on a Shreveport newspaper who is wasting his time. Recently he was assigned to write up the Caddo oil and gas field, and he did it in true "Old Cap Collier" style. Millions of messenger boys and other students of yellow back dime novels are being deprived of a bloody series of Dare Devil Dick stories by the perversion of this Shreveport writer's talents to the humdrum routine of daily newspaper work. He literally filled his oil field story with fire, suppressed excitement and mystery, keeping the reader in a state of nervous expectancy that would do credit to Eddie Poe or Dr. Connie Doyle. If the foregoing sounds like exaggeration, read and be convinced. Here is the opening chapter of the "Mystery of the Caddo Field" which appeared in the Shreveport Times on the morning of February 5 under the three-column heading, "Caddo Oil Field Men Tense With Suppressed Excitement":

The Caddo oil field is decidedly a center of active operations just now, with probabilities all pointing to great developments within the coming weeks. No one knows what a day or an hour may bring forth, and the atmosphere of the field is that of strenuous effort under labored quietude, obviously resulting from suppressed excitement.

Alighting from the train at "Oil City," the center and "metropolis" of the oil field, where roaring flames from burning gas are to be seen on all sides, the visitor finds himself in the midst of a medley of drilling machinery, engines, boilers, drills, piles of casing, piping, lumber, tanks, steel cables, rope and various other articles necessary to a "rig" piled here and there awaiting transportation by team to sundry points back in the timber where groups of workmen impatiently await their arrival. The "city" is a widely scattered group of hastily erected "shacks" and camp tents, the "hotel" being a suite of the later, but providing excellent meals, neatly served, while "the store" houses the postoffice and boasts a spacious billiard and pool hall, which may also do service as auditorium when occasion requires.

The passenger and freight agents, as well as the representatives of the express and telegraph companies, are comfortably housed in "adapted" freight cars, and while every one knows it is "no trouble to answer questions," these gentlemen are all members of the "know nothing" party. The "stranger" is numerously present, each endeavoring to constitute himself a member of one of various small groups conversing in guarded tones.

This is Oil City, in the center of the Caddo gas and oil field, where there will be, within a very few days, as many as fourteen "rigs" at work industriously drilling away, each with the object of "bringing in" a gusher, and each of the whole number may succeed in this purpose.

Five years ago the land where Oil City now nestles under the pines could have been bought outright at $5 per acre in any quantity desired, and most likely the vendor at that price would have counted himself fortunate, but now—a few acres, widely scattered here and there, may be bought—if right on the spot when the occasion offers—at figures ranging to $250 per acre.

While the experienced "oil man" is proverbially as "dumb as an oyster," it is possible to draw from them an occasional expression of opinion, and it is found that they are practically a unit in the opinion that the real source of supply in this field has not yet been tapped, and this occasions "great expectations."

While gas is spouting, roaring and burning on all sides, all drillers are after oil, and the gas is treated as a nuisance—piped off out of the way and fired to get rid of it. The result is that in going about through the forest the visitor is constantly encountering roaring flames, shooting up from the earth or jets of gaseous vapor pouring from waste pipes and impregnating the surrounding atmosphere, rendering the lighting of a match an exceedingly hazardous operation.

A HIGH TYPE OF SPECIAL JOURNALISM.

It is not often that publications which take their rise from stock booms enjoy a continued existence. Boom publications come quickly and leave in the same manner. It is certainly interesting to note the permanent success enjoyed by the Oil Investors' Journal of Beaumont, Texas. Notwithstanding the stock boom in the Texas oil fields was not only limited in duration, but disastrous in its experience, so far as thousands of investors were concerned, it will be noted that the real merit of that district is well represented and proclaimed by the publication mentioned. The reason of the fact is simply this: that its editor, Holland S. Reavis, did not permit himself to be influenced by the spectacular character of the Beaumont boom, but looked rather to the fundamental and solid merits of the Texas oil fields for his encouragement. The result is that the Oil Investors' Journal, established six years ago, is still a thriving publication, instead of being among the deceased journals which usually pass away with the passing away of a local boom.

We mention this matter because we have just been looking through a copy of Mr. Reavis' journal and are impressed with its merit, while recalling the time when it was established and the efforts of its editor to give the Texas oil fields a high class representative in the field of journalism. It is just a passing fancy that inspires the comment, but it is a good deal more than a passing fancy that has led us to admire the enterprise and character displayed by a periodical which might have gone the "hot air route" to oblivion, had it owed its origin to other influences.—Daily Mining Record, Denver.

COMMERCIAL OIL COMPANY'S SCHEDULE.

J. B. Mayberry, secretary of the Commercial Oil Company of Houston, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed January 18, has submitted a schedule of assets and liabilities of the company, as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Secured claims	$61,098.51
Unsecured claims	23,171.63
Total	$84,279.04

ASSETS.

Bills, promissory notes and securities	933.11
Real estate	3,487.90
Stock in trade	634.35
Household goods	572.00
Machinery	39,180.50
Debts due on open account	4,200.28
Insurance policies	200.00
Unliquidated	1,690.71
Deposits in banks and other places	6,221.66
Total	$57,020.51

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SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM PORT ARTHUR

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	GULF CRD.	RF'D BBLS.
Jan.								
31	Ss.	Balakani	Gulf Ref'g Co.	For orders	Hamburg. Ger.	Refined		39,278
31	Barge	Allegheny	"	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gretna, La.	"		4,460
Feb.								
1	"	*Hy. Morse	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Del. Riv. Sta.	"		10,148
2	"	Conneaut	Gulf Ref'g Co	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Pt. Tampa, Fla.	Crude	17.706	
2	"	"	"	"	"	Refined		001
4	Ss.	Sandsend	"	For orders	Liverpool, Eng.	Asphalt		631
4	"	Terek	The Texas Co..	The Texas Co.	Amsterd: m	Refined		38,808
8	"	Nor	Gulf Ref'g Co.	For orders	Vera Cruz	"		329
10	Barge	Allegheny	"	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gretna, La.	"		4,298
11	Barkt.	*Arlington	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Providence	"		4,640
13	Barge	Conneaut	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Pt. Tampa, Fla.	Crude	17,247	
							34,953	1o2,593
Miscellaneous dockdeliveries by the Gulf Refining Co. to bunkers, tugs and barges, Crude							3,504	003
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by The Texas Company to tugs and barges, Crude							205	
TOTAL BARRELS FOR FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY							73,615	205,189

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE**

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	GULF CRD.	RF'D BBLS.
Feb.								
5	Barge	No. 94	Security Oil Co.	Standard O. Co.	New York	Refined		52,120
5	Ss.	Cy of Everett	"	"	"	Gas Oil		27,7.4
5	"	Paraguay	Sun P. L. Co.	Sun Co.	Marcus Hook	Crude	18.501	
8	Barge	Spindletop	"	Guyton & Co.	Galveston, Tex.	"	4,074	
11	Ss.	Toledo	"	Sun Co.	Marcus Hook	"	20,966	
							43,531	79,824
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by the Higgins O. & F. Co. to tugs and barges Crude							*1,508	
TOTAL BARRELS FOR FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY							45,039	79,824

**This table includes shipments from Sabine Pass, Texas.

*Oklahoma Crude.

THEORY OF DEEPER PAY SANDS IN THE GULF FIELDS.

Writing of the Jennings oil field, Dr. F. C. Thiele of the Royal Petroleum Company, Jennings, La., a student of chemistry and geology, who has spent much time during the last decade in investigating the formations of the Gulf Coast region, and who has also conducted a great many experiments in refining the crude oils produced in Texas and Louisiana, says:

"Observations by the writer in the Jennings district show that an oolithic (meaning eggstone) marl deposit, accompanied by iron and manganese oxids, occurs regularly directly over the large oil strata, and can be accepted as a true indication of oil underlying in paying quantities. This same deposit has been observed by the writer at Spindletop (Beaumont), at Sour Lake, at Batson's Prairie, at Jasper, Tex., and at different localities where oil exists. An isolated occurrence of this deposit must not be construed immediately as indicating an underlying oil pool, but should be investigated further, in order to find its source, and then in conjunction with any or all of the above described surface indications, a true oil field may be located. The oolithic marl indicates a period of sedimentation, and it was instrumental in forming the impervious deposits, which cover the oil deposits, thus preventing their disintegration and consequent disappearance. These marls have evidently been uplifted at a later period, and formed at different levels the different oil strata encountered in drilling wells. Enough of them has been exposed to enable the geologist to interpret the surface indication correctly.

"Following these indications in the Jennings district, it is shown that the indications reveal another large oil deposit about two miles south of the oil field proper, on section 38, closely adjoining the King tract.

"Gas seeps, as well as oil seepages, have been observed here, and it goes without doubt that drilling at this place will furnish large, productive oil wells. This covers by no means, however, the extent of the Jennings oil field. The latest developments on the west side of the celebrated Arnaudet tract, and south of the oldest oil wells, show a large oil deposit underlying. Again this place was overlaid by the oolitnic marl, showing the correctness of the above statement. Singularly enough the well on this tract was completed in quicksand, similar to the great wells in the Baku oil field in Russia, which is today, and has been for a long time past, the largest oil producer in the world.

"Like the Baku field, the Jennings field is traversed by huge sand dykes, accounted for by the dry wells encountered in the Baku and Jennings proven oil fields, and the similarity of the two fields is so surprising in stratigraphy, general location and other items that it is safe to state that both fields are of the same character and should therefore show show similar developments. It follows from these observations that deeper drilling in the Jennings field should be practiced. The overlying heavy sand deposits (as much as 1000 feet sometimes) must entirely be discarded as forming the ancient top soil in the Jennings field. The ancient tertiary surface soil does not occur until a depth of about 1400 feet is reached. Calculating from this depth as representing the surface, from 2000 to 3000 feet of tertiary deposits must be penetrated to reach the immense oil deposits which constiute the reservoirs of the Jennings field."

Supplementing the foregoing, it may be mentioned that a number of geologists contend that deep drilling will disclose a prolific pay below the 700 to 1100-foot sands at Spindletop, and the proposition to sink a well 3000 feet in this district has been agitated a number of times, but without result. Many practical oil men agree with the geologists in their theory as to a deep sand at Spindletop.

Mr. Thiele is undoubtedly correct in his reasoning as to the deeper sands in the Jennings field. Already one producing well has been completed at 2400 feet by F. I. Getty, the location being in the old development on the Clement tract, near the first 1800-foot wells drilled in the field. Getty's well was in the nature of a test and it has not been a large producer compared with the usual run of Jennings wells, but it has demonstrated conclusively that the deeper sands exist.

The day may come, and probably will come, when the Gulf Coast fields will be worked over for the deeper sands.

The Farmington Oil and Gas Company of Farmington, N. M., has elected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: L. Beck, president; S. W. Wightman, secretary; W. M. Danburg, treasurer.

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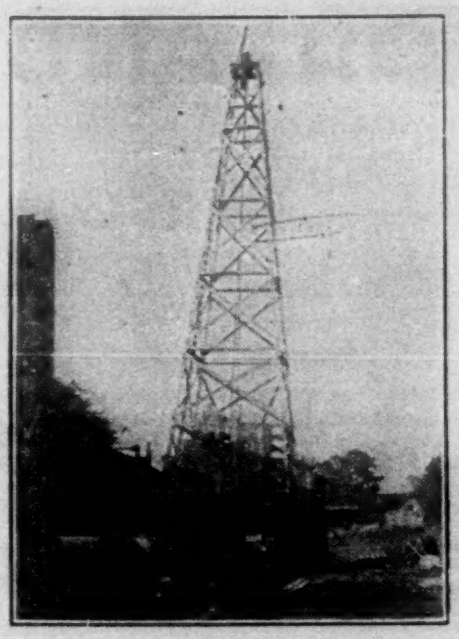

TEXACO GUNNING CLUB'S BANQUET AT CHESTER, PA.

From the Chester (Pa.) Republican.

Officials and attaches of The Texas Company's works at Marcus Hook were gathered in the Hotel Imperial on Saturday evening, February 8, in a social season around the banquet table. The party included General Superintendent T. Mullin, Assistant Superintendent George B. Smith, Capt. Charles Sigmont, "commander of the fleet at the Delaware river station"; C. R. Raup, car inspector; W. A. Martin, "the Beau Brummel of the Texas"; Edward Shropshire, Thos. E. Gough, E. C. Follett, Isaac Horner, J. P. Roney, R. C. Rennie and Harry Lewis. The guest of honor was Capt. J. A. Patson, commander of the oil tanker Northman, who is expected to be given command of the new oil steamer Oklahoma, which is to be put into commission in June of this year.

The banquet was the result of a series of matches by the Texaco Gunning Club, which is divided into two teams, the first being captained by Superintendent Mullin, and the second by Car Inspector Raup. The first team won and the second team paid the penalty of losing by "setting 'em up" for all the boys with an elaborate oyster supper, accompanied by "temperance fixin's" on the side. It was served in the Dutch room, a cosy corner in the Imperial which has a world-wide reputation, and the table was arranged in the shape of the letter "T" in representation of The Texas Company's works. The floral and other decorations fully sustained the well established reputation of Mine Host MacFayden for artistic excellence, and the service was of the usual high order which has given the Imperial its superior standing in the banqueting line. The oil magnates were so well pleased that at the close of the festivities a cordial vote of thanks was tendered Doctor MacFayden for his courtesy and hospitality, and the waiters received substantial acknowledgement of their capable service and polite attention.

Superintendent Mullin was chosen toastmaster and he gave each guest the subject upon which he was expected to speak, and each proved equal to the task imposed upon him, as follows: Capt. Charles Sigmond, "When is a captain not a captain?" Thos. E. Gough, "How I lost a dollar"; Edward Shropshire, "My experience at the Firemen's Fair"; E. C. Follett, "My love for Marcus Hook, why I do not go to Texas"; C. R. Raup, "Incident in a telephone exchange"; George B. Smith, "When is a fat man fat?" (Mr. Smith is well developed in the matter of avoirdupois); Isaac Horner "When does an old man get old?" (Mr. Horner was supposed to be the oldest of the young men present); J. P. Roney, "About the human tank"; W. A. Martin, "How hearts are broken"; R. C. Rennie, "Why I am a bachelor"; Harry Lewis, "Why I can't play baseball." (Mr. Lewis vindicated himself and neatly turned the tables upon the "executive committee" who formulated the query.) Captain Patson gracefully responded to the query, "How I bribed the War Department for a medal," which tribute to his bravery "down on the sea in ships" he treasures equally with the friendship of the boys whose honored guest he was. C. K. Melville of the Morning Republican, was called upon to give a candid expression of his observations during the evening.

A ROUMANIAN OIL PAPER'S EFFORT.

The Oil Investors' Journal has received from the Moniteur du Petrole Roumain of Bucarest, Roumania, a digest of production and progress in the Roumanian oil fields in 1907, and believes it worthy of reproduction, word for word and letter for letter. It follows:

THE PETROLEUM IN ROUMANIA DURING 1907.

The Moniteur de Petrole Roumain publishes his annual report concerning the situation of the Roumanian oil industry during the last year.

According to this report the Roumanian oil industry made a great progress, as well for the raising of the production as for the bettering of the prices and the increasing of international finance and commercial relations.

The following are the figures of the Roumanian crude oil production during the last ten years and the relatif percentage of the increasing of each year:

	Tons.	Increase, Per Cent.
1898	180,000	..
1899	250,000	39
1900	250,000	..
1901	270,000	7½
1902	310,000	14½
1903	384,302	24
1904	500,561	31
1905	614,870	23
1906	887,091	44
1907	1,130,000	27½

The price of the crude oil was maintained during the whole year between 400 and 425 francs per waggon of 10,000 kilograms.

The production of 1907 may be evaluated at nearly 50,000,000 francs, which represent a brute benefice of about 24 per cent on the capital invested in the roumanian oil industry.

CAPITALS INVESTED IN THE ROUMANIAN OIL INDUSTRY.

The Moniteur du Petrole Roumain shews in its number of the 20th of January a very circumstantial expose concerning foreign capitals invested in the roumanian oil industry. It results from this statement that at the end of 1907 there existed in Roumania 34 societies on shares and 29 sydicates or associations in partnership, representing together a total sum of 224,000,000, out of which 212,000,000 are realy furnished.

Beside those societies there exists some more than 100 private entreprises whose capital may be evaluated at about 6,000,000, so that the total ciphre of the really invested sum in the Roumanian petroleum industrie raises to 218,000,000 of francs.

The next issue of the Moniteur du Petrole Roumain, appearing in Bucarest three times monthly in french language, will point out the nationality of the capitals invested and show the financial and commercial relations connected with the said industry.

GOING AFTER THE DEEP SAND AT SARATOGA.

To date five wells have been deepened to the 1490 foot sand at Saratoga. The first of these, the Crude Oil Company's No. 2, was finished up in January and started off at 200 barrels. It is now making about 150 barrels. E. L. Bradley deepened a well on the adjoining strip, north and east of the Crude Oil Company's well, and it is making about 130 barrels. The Britton Oil Company deepened one on its lease east and south of the Crude Company's well, and it is doing 175 barrels. The Crude Company deepened another well on the Kirby strip, but did not duplicate the first well, getting a dose of salt water. The proportion of oil is said to be increasing, after steady pumping, and the production is now about 50 barrels of oil a day. Considerable water is showing in some of the deepened wells. North of the Bradley well the Sun Company drilled one of its wells down and got a salt water producer.

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OIL AND GAS TAX BILL INTRODUCED IN OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE.

TULSA, OKLA., FEB. 17.—Special.—W. B. Anthony has the distinction of being the first member of the Legislature at Guthrie to introduce a bill for the taxing of oil and gas. The bill also includes coal mines. Section one provides that all oil and gas wells shall be divided into two classes: producing and non-producing. Section two provides that all oil or gas wells from which oil or gas is being piped shall be considered producing wells. Section three provides:

Every person, company, corporation or association owning or operating any producing gas or oil, gas and oil wells or producing mines as defined herein, shall, between May 1 and 15, 1908, and annually thereafter make out and deliver to the township trustee of the municipal township in which such mine or well is situated, a statement showing:

First—The name of the well or mine, the same is designated by name or number.

Second—The name or names of the owner or owners thereof.

Third—The number of acres contained in the mine and the number of acres contained in the lease or property of such person, company, corporation or association.

Fourth—The number of barrels of oil, feet of gas, tons of coal or other mine products extracted during the preceding year.

Fifth—The gross value of such oil, gas, coal or other mineral produced.

Sixth—Actual cost of extracting same from the well or mine, not including the salaries of any officers or agents not actively and consecutively engaged in or about the well or mine.

Seventh—Actual cost of marketing the same.

Eighth—Net proceeds in dollars and cents after deducting the above expenses.

Section four provides that:

All piece improvements, or machinery, all piping or derricks, casings, tanks and appurtenances located at and used in connection with such wells or mines, shall be valued separately for taxation ad valorem at their full cash value.

Section five provides that:

Every person, company, corporation or association owning or operating any gas or oil wells, shall, on July 1, 1908, and quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year thereafter, file an itemized statement of its gross receipts from all sources, under oath of the person or of the president, secretary or manager of the company, corporation or association, with the county treasurer of the county in which such well is located, and at the time of filing such statement shall pay to the county treasurer an excise tax equal to 1 per cent of such gross receipts.

The remainder of the bill is devoted to penalties for non-compliance and to directions as to the distribution of the proceeds of the tax. An impression prevails among some of the oil men here that section five provides for a tax of four per cent on gross receipts. But a careful reading of that section does not support such a conclusion. It provides that the tax shall be paid quarterly which of course would be four cents a year but it would not be four cents on the same oil or gas. The tax is one per cent on all the oil or gas produced in each quarter and therefore one per cent on all produced in the year. It is simply a one per cent tax paid quarterly. The bill says nothing about pipe lines as such, but has reference entirely to oil and producers.

J. R. R.

H. P. RICKARD GOES TO CALIFORNIA.

Harry P. Rickard, who was stationed at Beaumont for several years, going from here to Roumania, thence to Oklahoma where he was field manager for McKallip and others at Morris, returned to Beaumont early this month to accept a position with the Southern Car Manufacturing & Supply Company. After spending a week in the company's local shops he left Beaumont on February 15 for Los Angeles to establish the Pacific Coast sales department of the Southern Car Manufacturing & Supply Company. Mr. Rickard will make a specialty of introducing the Parker Rotary to the California trade. He has a wide acquaintance in all the oil fields, and a smile that is the means of constantly adding new friends to his list.

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LOUISIANA SULPHUR INDUSTRY.

The sulphur industry of the United States during the last few years has been characterized by steady growth in consumption, increase in production and decrease in quantity and value of imports as a result of the development of domestic resources.

Statistics collected by Dr. David T. Day of the United States Geological Survey, and published in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1906," show that the domestic production increased from 181,677 long tons, valued at $3,706,560, in 1905, to 294,153 long tons, valued at $5,096,678, in 1906. Exports amounted to 22,237 long tons, valued at $460,435.

The great production of sulphur in Louisiana continued in 1906, and the success of the Frasch sulphur process, by which the mineral is melted by streams of superheated water pumped into the Louisiana wells, has been fully demonstrated. Local demands for sulphur for sheep dip and for use in destroying vegetable parasites have been very well met by developments in Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

The dominating factor in the world's supply of sulphur has been the production in Sicily, which in 1906 showed a large decrease, chiefly due to the loss of the American trade through the development of the Louisiana deposits. The exports from Sicily to the United States have decreased steadily for the last four years—from 155,996 tong tons in 1903 to 41,283 tons in 1906.

It is reported from Crowley, La., that the Crowley Oil and Mineral Company has decided to lay a 4-inch line from the Jennings oil field to Crowley, a distance of about 12 miles. Storage tanks will be erected at Crowley and facilities for loading oil on the three railroads that touch that city will be provided. Two of these, the Frisco and the O. G. & N. E., do not reach the oil field. The Crowley Oil and Mineral Company has a production of over 1000 barrels a day in the Jennings field. It is owned by Crowley people, and has paid 230 per cent in dividends, or $460,000.

DR. DAY SAYS EUROPE IS TAKING TO THE AMERICAN PATTERN OF TANK CAR.

Dr. David T. Day, who is in charge of petroleum research and statistics for the United States Geological Survey, with headquarters at Washington, heard some interesting discussions on the subject of tank cars at the International Petroleum Congress at Bucarest last fall. Speaking of this feature of the proceedings, he says: "One of the most interesting papers read at the congress was in the third section, dealing with petroleum commerce. The paper dealt with the changes that should be made in the sizes of tank cars. Evidently the beneficial effect of the new-fashioned pressed steel cars of the United States has penetrated as far as Roumania. The evidence adduced in this paper showed that a great economy was effected by increasing the capacity of the tank cars from 15 tons, the present adopted size, to 30 tons. A ton is a little less than seven barrels. A detailed statement of these economics was given showing that the increased size of cars has resulted in shorter trains, much quicker loading and unloading and less loss from leakage. An effort was made to have the congress pass a rule adopting a 30-ton car as the standard, but this idea was defeated by the prime minister of Roumania on the ground that it would carry the congress too far into railroad matters. Still the idea of larger cars received favor and the effect will be marked in the new orders for tank cars. These are being purchased in large quantities, as the trade in the Roumanian region develops very rapidly. The exports out from Constanza alone, requiring tank cars from the oil regions to the point of export, amounted to 450,000 tons of the various oil products in 1906. It is estimated they will reach 600,000 tons in 1907 and 1,000,000 tons within the next two years. Provision for this enlarged export trade has already been made at Constanza. The shipment of 1,000,000 tons will require the double tracking of the railroad for a considerable part of the way. This is being done by the government."

Dr. Day says that while the 30-ton tank car is in general use in this country, the 15-ton car has been quite generally used in other parts of the world.

SCRAPS FROM SCRAPPERVILLE.

Scrapperville (Ont.) correspondence in the Petrolia Advertiser:

The sorrel horse went north last Monday evening.

James Colter was the guest of Richard Stonehouse on Sunday.

John Colter and wife and family Sundayed in Marthaville, the guests of R. Little and family.

An epidemic of heart disease seems to rage among the young men of Scrapperville at the present time.

Ernest Colter, of Brigden, spent Sunday at his parental home here. Same quiet boy.

Charles W. Coleman who has been connected with the Gulf Refining Company at Port Arthur for several years is a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of Jefferson County.

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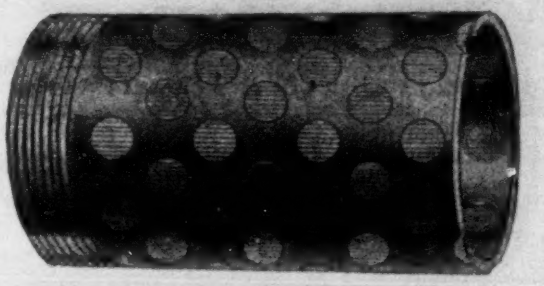

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IT'S THE SAME OLD STORY.

The following poem was published in the early days of the oil excitement at Burning Springs, W. Va., says the Elizabeth, Wirt county, W. Va., Times. It may be of interest to our readers now, since the firm of Roberts Brothers has drilled in a 100-barrel well on the condemned territory. The familiarity that the writer shows with the old-time leases and method of operating is proof that he must have been through the thick of it at Burning Springs in the early 60s:

When I washed my steps with butter and the Rock poured me out rivers of oil.—Job xxix, 6.

A "NOAD"—TO THE OIL WELLS.

Respectfully dedicated with many regards to Judge Camden.

When Job of old lay sick with boils,
The rivers flowed with native oils;
E'en honey from the rocks did flow—
At least the Bible tells us so.

The buttered steys 'round Karns' well
Marked out the place where Job did dwell;
The lamp he used while he lay sick
Is burning yet without a wick.

And always will, while blackbirds sing,
Be called the Rathbone Burning Springs.
It once belonged to Judge McCall,
Who sold it for a paper doll.

'Tis said, when Job rose from his bed,
He wandered forth with "nary red,"
And journeyed far among the rocks
To seek the remnant of his flocks.

His herds were scattered to the winds,
To make atonement for his sins;
And he himself was so far spent
He couldn't pay a quarter's rent.

And in despair he looked around
To find a corner in the ground
In which to store the oil away
That on the river's bosom lay.

On Rathbone's land he found a break
That seemed to be a dried-up lake;
He caused the flowing oil to stop
And fill the cavern to the top.

He made the ocean's waters smile
With laden ships for every isle;
And all the earth for him did toil
In pumping, barreling, shipping oil.

He followed up the greasy trade
Until ten millions he has made;
Then covering up his lake with rocks,
He bought himself ten thousand flocks.

But not long since another Job
Came wandering from the land of Moab—
A long, lank Cassius—lean and poor;
He was a second Lazarus, sure.

He searched for oil, he searched for lead,
For he, like Job, had "nary red."
His back was up, his head bowed down,
While snuffing odors from the ground.

At length he said, "I'll peradventure
To find the oil's eternal center,
For here must be Job's long lost wells—
It is petroleum oil that smells."

Now all poor devils gather 'round,
And sink your wells deep in the ground;
Bend on your ropes and sharp your bits,
And give this liquid Ophir fits.

Come all lame ducks, the fun's begun,
But don't lay eggs on Nettie Run;
For if you do you'll all get fleeced,
The "Dry Well Club" has got it leased.

Come one, come all, and fortune make,
Your bonus pay and leases take;
One thousand down when you break soil,
A thousand more when you strike oil.

One-third in barrels, well iron-bound
Will get you twenty poles of ground;
Begin work one month from date;
In two moons more you'll know your fate.

One hundred feet you first must go
Before you get what's called a show;
At fifty more you strike the gas
Which throws the oil up in a mass.

Then tube your well and pump away,
At best five hundred barrels per day;
The trouble is to sell the grease,
To buy the barrels and pay the lease.
And you will be like Elder Goff—
The more you pump, the worse you're off.
—Deuteronomy 32, 13; Psalms 81, 16.

Paul Mahoney and others of Pittsburg, Pa., contemplate drilling for oil in Grayson county, Texas, near Sherman. Mahoney has leased 20,000 acres in this section.

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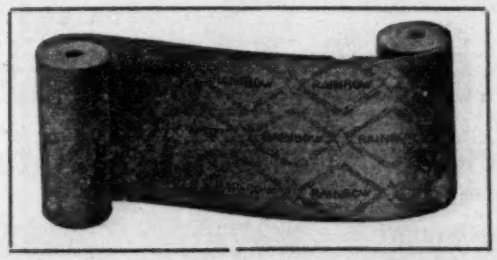

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